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THE
South Indian Trade Journal

Vol. I] Wednesday, June 6, 1928 [No. 2

OFFICE ... MADRAS ... JUN 1928

CURRENT TOPICS

New Zealand's Import Business

The great bulk of New Zealand's import business is transacted cash against documents, although a number of responsible houses at times makes purchases on 30, 60, and 90 day's time from the date of receipt of the goods. Because of the great distance from the chief sources of supply of imported goods—that is, from Great Britain, U. S. A, and Canada—open book credits are practically unknown.

Belgium

Belgian window glass industry has improved briskly, following a 20% restriction in the production of the Fourcault plants. Buyers are hastening to place orders, and it now appears likely that the Fourcault plants may resume full production before the end of the proposed eight months' period of restricted activity. French competition is felt in export markets as a result of progress made in the manufacture of machanical glass in France. In the plate glass industry there is no change from the very satisfactory conditions that have existed for several months.

Belgian cement mills are working at full capacity and supplying a strong export demand. Prices show a tendency to rise, particularly on the domestic market, whose demand has been favourably influenced by the reopening of the building season.

Belgian textile factories are doing very satisfactory business, and profits during 1927 were large according to balance sheets issued recently. Active operations have been resumed in the cotton spinning and weaving mills. Because of present prices of American cotton, buying is on a lower scale and Indian cotton is being substituted for American. There has been a sharp decline in imports of Russian flax, with a corresponding extension of flax growing in Belgium.

It is reported that the Ougree plants are making plans for the production of synthetic nitrates in Belgium.

The Belgian artificial silk industry Continues its development, and most of the factories have increased their means of production. There are now eight such factories employing about 10,000 workers. One of these firms is a large textile manufactory which in the course of 1927 transformed its flax-spinning mill for the production of artificial silk according to a British patent process.

Netherlands

There has been a sharp increase in prices of hides, and the outlook is much better. Leather stocks have been cleared at satisfactory prices and shoe prices are expected to increase. Shoe factories are operating at full capacity.

U. S. A.

Chinese exports of dried and frozen eggs which are noted for their cheapness fell off from 25 million lbs. in 1926 to 15 million lbs. in 1927.

China

There are now 133 cotton mills in China, of which 5 are owned by the British, 45 by the Japanese and the rest by the Chinese. In Shanghai and neighbourhood, the centre of the cotton manufacturing industry of China, are located more than half of the spindles and about three-fourths of the looms of the entire country. Shanghai which is also the chief commercial centre of the country as well as an important distributing centre for the central and northern districts, affords the mills advantages for marketing which no other port possesses. Most of the mills engage in both spinning and weaving, and market their products not only in China, but in India, Africa, and the South Sea islands as well. In this connection it is interesting to note the remarks of Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chettiar made at the

last annual meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. He said, "What is more depressing is, that China which was for a long time an important market for Indian yarn, has now turned the tables on us and sold us 12 million lbs. of cotton yarn in 1927."

Between 1915 and 1925 a remarkable expansion took place in the Chinese cotton manufacturing industry. The number of spindles trebled and the number of looms quadrupled; and the production in 1925 represents an increase of about 200 % over that of 1915. Another notable feature of the development of cotton manufacturing in Shanghai has been the steady improvement in the quality and grade of the product. Formerly the output of the Japanese mills in Shanghai consisted almost entirely of coarse counts, chiefly 20s., but at present a large proportion of the yarns spun ranges from 32s to 40s. A similar improvement has taken place in the weaving mills which are turning out sheetings, shirtings, and drills.

Shanghai Paint and Varnish Industry.—Some ten years ago China depended almost entirely on foreign countries for supplies of Paint, Varnish, Polish, enamel and distemper. During the last decade, however, a local industry in these articles has developed and three companies are now engaged in their manufacture. The materials used for the manufacture of Chinese paints and Varnishes are largely imported but some are obtained in China. According to a bulletin of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, Peking, native materials used are chiefly white chalk, pig lead, metallic zinc, green vitriol, white rocks, linseed oil and wood oil. Gums are imported from Java and Manila, synthetic gums and colour pigments from Germany, colour pigments from Holland, mineral turpentine from British Burma and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Certain pigments like white lead, chrome, yellow and red, are manufactured sometimes by the companies themselves, though imported materials are preferred. China's imports of paints and varnishes are considerable. For 1926 the enamel imported was valued at HK. Tls. 167,610. while supplies of foreign Varnish received amonted to HK. Tls. 278,984, and those of other paints to HK. Tls. 1,042,431. Japan supplies over 50 Per cent. of the imported enamel, while Great Britain, the United States and Germany supply the remainder. Great Britain, however, leads Japan and the United States in the supply of these paints.

Linseed Oil

The most commonly used and consequently most important drying oil in paints and varnishes is linseed, obtained from the seeds of the flax plant. The plant is grown in Central Asia, Argentina, U. S. A, Soviet Russia, India, and Canada. The content of oil present in the seed varies from 32 to 42%. Raw linseed oil, the product obtained from hot presses, contains impurites. Refining is accomplished by treating it with sulphuric acid or caustic soda. The refined product is converted into boiled linseed oil by heating in steam-heated Kettles and adding driers such as lead or cobalt resinates, which increase the drying action of the oil. Other oils used in paint and varnish are tung oil (china), perilla oil (China, Japan and India), soya-bean oil (China, Manchuria and Japan) and fish oils.

Czechoslovakia

Several flax-spinning mills are expected to close down because the high cost of flax and the low price of yarn have made operations unprofitable. Prices for Russian and Latvian flax have advanced steadily during the past year and at present are reported as $ 500 to $ 560 per long ton, or nearly double the average quotation for 1927, while current yarn prices show only an advance of about one-third over those of 1927.

Production of Iron-ore

Provisional figures issued by the French Bureau of Mines show that the output of iron ore in France during last year attained the record total of 44,678,415 metric tons, as compared with 36,480,400 tons in 1926. In 1913 production totalled 43,980,424 tons. In each instance the tolal figure includes the output in Lorraine. The annual requirements of the French iron and steel industry are in the neighbourhood of 25,000,000 metric tons, so that during last year the supplies are mined to meet the export demand amounted to over 14,600,000 tons.

Brazilian Coffee

During the first three months of this year the total value of Coffee exported is in advance of last year's figures, the quanitity exported being larger, and the price situa-

tion being considered satisfactory, with prospect of improvement.

India's Sea-borne Trade in 1927-28.

Imports.

Compared to 1926—27.—the following increases are noteworthy:—

	Lakhs Rs.
Grain, pulse, and flour ...	139
Provisions and oilman stores ...	63
Tobacco	35
Cotton, raw and waste ...	168
Silk, raw and waste ...	31
Oil-kerosene	117
Fuel	37
Dyes and colours ...	65
Iron and steel ...	469
Railway plant and rolling stock	152
Rubber manufactures ...	60
Vehicles (excl Ry.) ...	129
Woollen Yarns and Manufactures	77
Artificial silk ...	127

Compared to 1926—27.—the following decreases are noteworthy:—

	Lakhs Rs.
Spices	71
Sugar	399

Exports.

Compared to 1926—27.—the following increases are noteworthy:—

	Lakhs Rs.
Grain pulse and flour ...	365
Pepper	84
Gums, Resins and Lac ...	157
Tea	345
Hides and skins raw or undressed	163
Oil cakes of all kinds ...	61
Seeds including nuts for oils ...	761
Jute	388
Wool	43
Dyes and colours ...	45
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and leather ...	169
Metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof	54
Jute	47
Woollen	22

Compared to 1926—27.—the following decreases are noteworthy:—

	Lakhs Rs.
Oils-vegetable, mineral and animal	25
Cotton, raw and waste ...	1095
Catton Yarns and manufactures	208

Madras Sea-borne Trade 1927-28.

Imports.

Compared to 1926—27.—the following increases are noteworthy:—

	Lakhs Rs.
Metals and oils ...	131
Mineral oils	12
Sugar	11

Compared to 1926—27.—the following decreases are noteworthy:—

Matches	7
Raw cotton	5
Cotton twist and yarn ...	15
Cotton piece goods ...	72

Exports.

The following increases are noteworthy when *Compared to 1926—27.*—

	Lakhs Rs.
Tanned hides ...	117
Tanned skins ...	24
Coffee	98
Groundnuts	378
Sesamum	1
Tea	27
Cotton twist and yarns ...	1
Cotton piece goods ...	36

The following decreases are noteworthy when *Compared to 1926—27.*

	Lakhs Rs.
Myrabalans	2
Rice	21
Raw skins	4
Cocoanut oil	3
Caster seeds	35
Raw cotton	63
Raw jute	3
Raw tobacco	13

Air Service.

It is learnt that regular air service between Holland, India and Dutch Indies will be inaugurated in this summer. Special triplescrew Fokker monoplanes driven by three British Admstrong-Siddley Lynx engines are now being built for service, which will bring London within a week of India and ten days of Batavia.

Spanish Zinc

It has been estimated that the Spanish production of Zinc during last Year was about 150,000 metric tons. This estimate is based upon advanced data showing an

output of 170,610 tons during the first nine months, as against 151,545 tons during the January—September period of 1926. The production of Zinc metal for the first nine months of last year amounted to 12,840 tons which was an increase of 2,161 tons over the total for the corresponding period of 1926. Spanish exports of Zinc go mostly to Belgium and France, but Great Britain is the largest buyer of Zinc metal, and in 1921 took 5,553 tons of a total export of 9,425 tons.

German Iron and Steel.

In spite of the loss since the war of a considerable portion of territory devoted largely to the manufacture of iron and steel in Alsace—Lorraine and Rhinel and Germany has made a wonderful recovery, and the German steel production in 1927 at 16,30,0000 metric tons showed a gain of hearly 4,000,000 tons over the output of the previous year, and was only about 830,000 tons below the 1913 figure. As a result of the war, Germany lost nearly half of her pig-iron-producing facilities, and about one-third of her 1913 steel making capacity. The quantity of pig-iron poured by German blast furnaces during last year exceeded 13,000,000 tons, a gain of nearly 3,500,000 tons over the 1926 tonnage, wihch was rather more them two-third of the tonnage produced in 1913.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HAS SENT

for publication the following abstract of proceedings for the month of April 1928

The Indian Income-Tax Act: Exemptions.--By notification No. 8 dated the 24th March the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), directed that a further amendment should be made in their notification No. 878-F. of 21st March 1922. The effect of the new notification is to add a new class of income to the classes of income exempt from the payment of tax but to be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee. The new class consists of sums received by an assessee on account of salary, bonus, commission or other remuneration for services rendered, or in lieu of interest on money advanced to a person for the purposes of his business, where such sums have been paid out of or determined with reference to the profits of the business, and on that account have not been allowed as a deduction but have been included in the profits on which income tax has been assessed and charged under the head "business;" and there is a proviso that such sums shall not be exempt from the payment of super-tax unless they are paid to the assessee by a person other than a company and have already been assessed to super-tax. It was stated in the March Abstract that the Committee had asked the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), if they might be informed as to the reason for making the change referred to.

The Finance Department (Central Revenue) have replied that the notification referred to was issued in order to make it clear that the sums in question should not be taxed twice over. It is, they explained, sometimes arguable that the sums could not be claimed as business expenses by the persons paying them—there was, they state, a decision in the Madras High Court to that effect recently in regard to one of the classes of payments referred to, namely a share of profits paid in lieu of interest—while in all cases such sums would be taxable as income of the recipient. It has therefore been decided that where the payer cannot legally claim any of these sums as a deduction they should not be liable to income tax again in the hands of the payee. Government added that it appeared reasonable to them that these sums should be included in his total income and that when the payer is a company liable and assessed only to the flat rate of super-tax (but not otherwise) they should not be exempt from super-tax in the hands of the payee.

Income-tax: Interest on tax-free securities.—After consultation with the Income Tax Sub-Committee, the Committee recently replied to a reference made to them on this subject by a member of the Chamber. The member—a company—had been asked by an Income Tax Officer in another province whether the profits for the year to 31st December 1925 included income from interest on tax-free securities and, if they did, its

proportion to the total income. The Income Tax Officer stated that this information was required in order to deal with applications from shareholders for refunds of tax in respect of their dividends from the company. The member replied that the income for the year mentioned did in point of fact include interest on tax-free securities, but declined to state the proportion which the total of this interest bore to the assessable total income, arguing that, although the income was tax-free, charges had been incurred chargeable against the interest received.

The Chamber expressed the opinion that if the Income Tax Officer in question approached the company again with his enquiry, it would be in order to refer him to the Income Tax Officer of the district in which the company was assessed, *i.e.*, Calcutta, the assessing officer, and not the assessee, being the correct person to give the information. This is in accordance with the following remarks contained in a letter of 8th November 1927 received by the Chamber from the Central Board of Revenue:—

What is proposed therefore is that the certificate should indicate simply whether or not the entire profits are taxable. If it shows that only a part is taxable, the Income Tax Officer will apply the correct percentage, and arrangements will be made to communicate promptly to all Income Tax Officers the relevent percentages relating to important companies of whose profits an appreciable proportion is not liable to tax. The Board believes that this system will not cause any inconvenience and it has been unable to devise any satisfactory alternative.

Ths Indian Income Tax Act : Penality for the change of the financial year.—Section 2 (11) (*a*) of the Act defines the term "previous year" as meaning the twelve months to 31st March next preceding the year for which the assessment is to be made alternatively, if the accounts of the assessee have been made up to a date within these twelve months in respect of a year ending on a date other than 31st March, then at the option of the assessee the term "previous year" applies to the year ending on the day to which his accounts have so been made; up. There is a proviso to the definition to the effect that if this option has once been exercised by the assessee, it shall not again be exercised so as to vary the meaning of the expression "previous year" as then applicable to such assessee except with the consent of the Income Tax Officer and upon such conditions as he may think fit.

The Committee, in consultation with the Income Tax Sub-Committee, have had correspondence with the Central Board of Revenue, extending over some months past, on the subject of the penalties exacted by the Income Tax Officers in respect of the change, bp an assessee, of his financial year. The subject is a highly technical one, and it has been dealt with in considerable detail both by the Board and by the Chamber ; but they have not been able to overcome a fundamental difference of doctrine, and it has not therefore been possible to arrive at a common standpoint. The Board have however, stated that they will always be prepared to consider, and to advise Commissioners of Income Tax in regard to, any case where it appears that the terms imposed by the Income Tax Officer, when sanctioning a change of accounting period, have the effect of rendering the assessee liable ultimately to pay more tax than he would have had to pay had he not changed his accounting period. The Board have explained however that this undertaking will not apply to cases where the effect is simply that the assessee has to pay more tax ultimately than if he had happened to change his accounting period at some other time. The Committee have suggested to the Board that instructions should be issued to Commissioners of Income Tax to furnish to assessees, on application, information as to the additional assessment that will be imposed in the event of the financial year being changed.

The Indian Income Tax Act : Super-tax.—The Committee, in consultation with the Income Tax Sub-Committee, have replied to an enquiry received from a member of the Chamber in which an expression of opinion was invited on a point in connection with the assessment of a sterling company, registered in London, to super-tax. The Company was assessed to super-tax in India in respect of a dividend received by it in London in sterling from another sterling company, such dividend not having been remitted to India. The member has been informed that the Committee, and the Sub-Committee, are of opinion that the

dividend in question is not liable to super-tax in India ; this is, they think, clear from the terms of paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Income Tax Mannual.

The Indian Income Tax Act : Contributions to charity.—In the Abstract for March reference was made to a press communique issued by the Government of India regarding the custom of Indian traders in charging their customers or clients a small fee on each transaction, the proceeds being supposed to be devoted to religious, charitable or educational purposes. It was explained that in view of discontent caused by the disallowance of deductions claimed by income tax assessees on such expenditure, the Central Board of Revenue had decided that such contributions should be left out of account in computing taxable income in the event of the Income Tax Officer being reasonably satisfied that the sums were really applied by the assessee in this way. The Abstract mentioned that, in view of the principle thus established, the Committee had addressed the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bengal, asking him to confirm that in the case of annual or usual subscriptions made by an assessee to institutions, or for charitable or other similar purposes, these subscriptions would be allowed as deductions in the calculation of the assessee's taxable income.

In the reply received from the Commissioner of Income Tax he holds that the payments referred to in the press communique are in the nature of compulsory contributions in accordance with long established custom, and that from an income tax point of view both receipts and payments may be regarded as having only a very indirect connection with an assessee's business. The receipts are not, in fact, regarded by the income tax authorities as part of an assessee's income or profits any more than the expenditure is regarded as being incurred for the purposes of the business. The Commissioner holds that, on the other hand, annual or usual subscriptions to institutions or for charitable purposes, such as were instanced by the Committee in their letter to him, are voluntary payments out of profits and, as such, not allowable in the expenses of the business; and that they cannot by any interpretation be brought under any of the allowances mentioned in section 10 (2) of the Act.

The Committee, and the Income Tax Sub-Committee, are of opinion that the distinction between "voluntary" contributions, paid after income has been earned, and "compulsory" contributions (part of the process of earning), where both may be equally a matter of long standing is so fine as not to justify discrimination in treatment; but while they consider it a matter of regret that the distinction should have been drawn, they have come to the conclusion that no good purpose would be served by carrying the matter further.

Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 1889.—In March the Chamber was consulted by the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department, with reference to Mr. K. C. Neogy's Bill further to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 1889 (IV of 1889). The Committee invited an expression of the opinion of members on the provisions of the Bill, and they submitted it also to several of the Associations recognised by the Chamber and to the Chamber's legal advisers; and after consideration of the replies received, they addressed the Government of Bengal. The following extract from their letter explains the objects of the Bill, and the views expressed by the Chamber with regard to it :—

The Bill proposes to give to the Governor-General in Council power to specify any imported goods in respect of which the importer, or the wholesale or retail dealer, must affix a trade description giving the place of origin. There is no provision in the existing law in this country which can compel the application of such a trade description to imported goods; what is required under the law as it stands is that, if any indication of the place of origin is given on the goods, the description shall be correct.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, Mr. Neogy mentions that the Bill is mainly adapted from the recommendations of a Departmental Committee of the British Government regarding legislative action in the United Kingdom, and in his speech in the Assembly on 9th February last, when moving for circulation of the Bill, he referred to the position of home legislation in regard to the question and explained that at the time of drafting the Bill he had not seen the home Act, which was passed only in December 1926. The

home measure—the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926—is in fact much more comprehensive than the Bill. It provides in the first place that imported goods bearing the name or trade mark of a British manufacturer, dealer or trader, unless such goods have been exempted from the operation of the Act, shall not be sold, exposed for sale or distributed in the United Kingdom unless accompanied by an indication of origin. In the case of goods of any other class or description, the Act provides that after due enquiry His Majesty in Council may prohibit the sale or exposure for sale of imported goods in the United Kingdom, unless these bear an indication of origin. An elaborate procedure is set up in the Act, and this must be followed as a preliminary to the prohibition being made.

According to the procedure, an application substantially representing the interests of either manufacturers, producers, dealers, traders, users or consumers or of any body of wage earners has to be made to the appropriate Government Department. The Department refers the application to a special Standing Committee, the reference being published in the official Gazette. The Committee takes evidence and reports in due course, but before any action can be taken upon their report it must be published in the Gazette. If action is considered expedient the Departmet may represent to His Majesty in Council that it is desirable that such goods should bear an indication of origin at the time of importation, and if the recommendation be adopted provision is then made that if the goods do not bear an indication of origin at the time of importation they shall be deemed to be goods of which the import is prohibited under the principal Act (the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887), But the draft of the Order in Council has to be laid before the Houses of Parliament, and if either House within twenty days resolves against the draft, on further proceedings are taken on it. Assuming that the Order in Council goes on, it is required by the Act to specify *inter alia*, the manner in which the indication of origin is to be applied to the goods, the date (not less than three months later) when the Order is to come into force, and whether the goods, are to bear an indication of origin at the time of importation or exposure for sale wholesale. Mr. Neogy's Bill, it may be remarked in passing, makes such specification permissive only and it refers to sale by retail as well as to wholesale sale.

It is possible that a similar procedure would not be practicable in India, but the fact that the machinery provided by the home Act is so elaborate indicates how essential it was considered to be, when that Act was framed, that the greatest care should be exercised prior to placing any restrictions on imported goods. The Chamber does not take exception to the principle of the Bill so far as it relates to the importation of goods--the question of sale is referred to below—but they are inclined to recommend that if the Bill is proceeded with, there should be inserted in it an obligation to make enquiries similar to those specified in the home Act. It should also provide for a report of a specially constituted Committee or Board—analogous, say, to the Tariff Board—whose report would be published in the Gazette prior to any action being taken on it by the Governor-General in Council ; and no order should be made by the Governor-General in Council before the submission of the draft to the Legislative Assembly. The home Act gives power to grant provisional exemption from an Order in Council where interested persons can show that its provisions are likely to cause injury or hardship to them ; and a similar provision would probably be found useful in India.

The Chamber has been in more doubt as to the expediency of proceeding with the provisions of the Bill which relate to the wholesale or retail sale of the goods, because of the impossibility which they foresee in enforcing such a regulation throughout India. This aspect of the matter was referred to by the Hon'ble Sir George Rainy in his speech in the Assembly on 9th February. He pointed out that although it is easy enough to enforce regulations at the time of sale all over the country. It is true that regulations of the kind might have a considerable moral effect and that rival traders might be depended on to some extent to give information of breaches of the regulations by other traders, but on the whole the Chamber has come to the conclusion that it is better to do without provisions the enforcement of which would at best be problematical ; and for this reason they consider that the application of the provisions of the Bill should, subject to the

suggestions made in the preceding paragraphs, be limited to the time of importation and not extended to the time of sale.

(*To be contd.*)

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS

Bulgaria Imported leather

The regulations for the making of leather, established by the Bulgarian customs tariff of March 1926 are now being enforced. These regulations provide that on each skin of foreign leather entering Bulgaria the size in square decimeters must be stated. The purpose of this provision is to have all customs statistics compiled in the metric system, and the making of the measurement in square feet is therefore not acceptable to the customs. It is understood, however, that there is no objection to having both measures given on each skin, and that marking by means of a rubber stamp will be acceptable.

Australia

Restrictions on use of Straw Packing.

Proclamation (Quarantine Proclamation No. 178), dated 16th February and effective as from 1st July next, which amends and consolidates the previous proclamations on the matter (Nos. 172, 175 and 177) repeals the previous proclamations and prohibits the importation into Australia, as from 1st July, of :—

Straw articles such as bottle covers or envelopes prepared for packing purposes, and straw packing of any description or kind with goods arriving from any part of the world.—

Unless the following conditions are complied with :—

That all such straw articles and all goods with which straw packing is used are accompanied by a declaration from the exporter countersigned by a responsible Government official of the country of origin to the effect that the straw used in the preparation of the said straw articles or in the packing of the said goods in clean cereal straw, and

(1) has been stored or kept in store free from contact with any animal likely to be affected with foot and mouth disease, for a period of three months prior to its use,

or

(2) has been treated by one of the three following methods :—

(*a*) subjected to the action of iive steam in a closed compartment, a temperature of not less than 185 degrees Fahrenheit being maintained in all parts of the compartment for a period of at least ten minutes ;

(*b*) placed loosely in a compartment having a temperature of not less than 65 degrees fahrenheit, and throughly sprayed with 10 fluid ounces of formal dehyde solution (containing not less than 37 per centure of formal dehyde by weight) for each 1,000 cubic feet of space in the compartment, the compartment being immediately closed in such a manner as to prevent the escape of the formal dehyde vapour, and being kept closed for not less than eight hours ; or.

(*c*) placed loosely in a closed compartment and subjected to the action of heat in the presence of moisture at a temperature of not less than 260 degrees Fahrenheit, this temperature being maintained throughout the whole of the chamber for a period of not less than two hours ; Provided that in the event of the above conditions not having been complied with, all such straw articles and all such straw packing on arrival in Australia :—

(1) shall be destroyed at the importer's expense under the direction and supervision of a quarantine officer; or

(2) shall, together with the goods with which they are used, be kept in a bonded store for such a period as as will provide that three months shall elapse from the date of release.

The proclamation does not apply to straw articles or straw packing imported from New Zealand, Canada or Japan.

With reference to the above notice it should be noted that the High Commissioner for the Common-

wealth of Australia in London has drawn attention to the fact that Quarantine proclamation No. 178 repeals all proclamations on the subject in force on the date of issue, but re-enacts their principal provisions and conditions,

The High Commissioner adds that the requirments of the previous proclamations relating to a declaration by the exporter countersigned by a responsible government official as to the cleanliness and nature of the straw, the period and conditions of storing prior to use and the disinfection of the straw are unaltered, and that the following are the Chief modifications:—

(1) Straw articles or straw packing may now be imported from any country provided that the Conditions of Quarantine proclamation No. 178 are complied with;

(2) The word "animal" in Clause 1 of the conditions, is defined by the insertion of the words" any animal likely to be affected with foot-and mouth disease.

(3) An alternative Course has been added with respect to straw articles or straw packing arriving in Australia without a declaration.

(4) The countries excepted from the operation of the Proclamation are New Zealand, Canada and Japan.

With regard to the declaration required from the exporter the High Commissioner states that it will be sufficient if it is made before a person legally qualified to receive formal declarations so that in the event of a false declaration being received, action could be taken for a breach of local laws. The declaration is required to be countersigned by a responsible Government official of the country of origin as to facts. It has been decided that the term "responsible Government Official" shall include any responsible officer of Local Government Authority in control of live stock or of health. Should the responsible Government Officer be a person legally qualified to receive declarations there would be no objection to his signing in both capacities.

Spain

At a recent meeting of the Cabinet a decree was approved authorising that corn imported from abroad should pay a tax of 14 gold pesetas (about 10 sh).

Duties on Hides, etc.

In connection with the revision of the customs tarriff the Association National de Fabricantes de Curtidos (National Tanner's Association) has asked for the free admission of raw hides, a duty of 5 gold pesetas on quebracho extract, instead of the present duty of 25 pesetas, and a protective duty on tanned hides of 25 per cent. *ad Valorem.*

Fabricantes de curtidos (National Tanner's Association) has asked for the free admission of raw hides, a duty of 5 gold pesetas on quebracho extract, instead of the present duty of 25 pesetas, and a protective duty on tanned hides of 25 per cent. *ad Valorem.*

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

Imperial Fruit show (8th)—

Manchester (Belle Vue Gardens), October 1927. Apply to J. F. Tamblyn Esq., 5 Bloomsbury square, London, W. C. I.

Netherlands Industrial Exhibition—

Rotterdam, June 1—Sept. 15. Apply to British Section Nenyto 28, Rotterdam.

Sydney Business Efficiency Exhibition—

June 11-15. Applp to Chamber of Commerce, Sydney.

Lausanne Food and Agricultural—

Industries Exhibition Sept. 8-23. Apply to Committee du Comption Suisse des Industries Alimentaries et Agricoles 2 Rue Pichard, Lausanne.

Canadian National Exhibition—

Toronto, August 24 Sept. 8. Apply to Director of "Industries" Chepauk, Madras. Special stalls for Arts and Crafts, for Chutneys, jams, and jellies, etc. Freight, insurance and other charges from London, to Toronto will be borne by the Indian Trade Commissioner, London if the exhibits arrive in London before 23rd July.

World Automobile Congress—

September 25-29, 1928, Apply at 38, *via* S. Maria in *via*, Rome.

Dairy Exhibition—

Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, No. 1. October 23-26. Apply to British Dairy Farmer's Association, 28 Russel Square, W. C. I.

MONEY AND BULLION MARKET

SALE OF POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES

During the month of April, 1928, Rs. 40,08,000 were realised by the sale of five year Post Office Cash Certificates against Rs. 42,58,000 in April, 1926, and Rs. 57,85,000 in April, 1927.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ON THE 22nd MAY, 1928

—	—	Increase + or decrease — on previous week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Notes in circulation ...	1,82,73,91,405	+4,11,974
Reserve—Coin and bullion—In India—		
Silver coin ...	94,50,67,761	+2,95,440
Gold coin and bullion...	29,76,36,460	
Silver bullion under coinage ...	6,19,32,389	+1,17,121
In England—		
Gold coin and bullion .	*nil*	...
Silver bullion ...	*nil*	..
In His Majesty's Dominions—		
Gold coin and bullion...	*nil*	...
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions—		
Gold coin and bullion...	*nil*	...
Silver bullion ...	*nil*	...
Total Coin and Bullion.	1,30,46,36,610	+4,12,561
Securities (purchase price)—		
In India of the nominal value of Rs. 40,73,15,200. ...	39,50,52,530	..
In England of the nominal value of £ 2,855,000 —	3,77,02,265	—587
Total Securities ...	43,27,54,795	—587
GRAND TOTAL OF RESERVE ...	1,73,73,91,405	+4,11,974
Internal Bills of Exchange held on account of Government under Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923 ...	9,00,00,000	...

Percentage of metallic reserve to circulation (excluding notes issued under Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act) is 75·09.

CURRENCY FIGURES, *for week ending 22nd May*—

	Rs. (1,000).
Rupees coined during week.	*Nil*
Rupees coined from 1st April 1928, up to end of week .	*Nil*
Rupees in Indian Branch of Gold Standard Reserve .	*Nil*
Gold in Indian Branch of Gold Standard Reserve .	*Nil*
Cash balance of the Imperial Bank of India on the 18th May, 1928	9,09,22
Including Government balance of	4,90,44
	1,000 tolas of Rupee fineness.
Total Silver bullion in India (whether included in the Reserve or not) . . .	6,35,97
Price of Mint Gold ready on the 24th May, 1928 . .	Rs. 21-7-6
Price of Country Silver on the 24th May, 1928 . .	Rs. 65-4-0

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY

In pounds sterling.

—	Remittances during the week ending 19th May, 1928.	Total remittances from 1st April, 1928, to 19th May, 1928.
Sterling purchased in India	1,098,000	6,793,000
Sterling taken over in London	...	...
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury...	...	...
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury	...	...
Council Bills ...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,098,000	6,793,000

C. MUNUSAWMY CHETTY

Iron Merchant

RASAPPA CHETTY STREET

PARK TOWN

MADRAS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

HOMEWARDS TO DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND MARSEILLES

	Sailings from	Madras	Pondicherry	Colombo	Arrival at Marseilles
"Chantilly"	... 16.200 T.	27 May	28 May	31 May	19 June
"Athos II"	... 20.323 T.	—	—	5 June	23 June
"D'Artagnan"	... 20.323 T.	—	—	19 June	7 July
"Azay le Rideau"	... 13.975 T.	24 June	25 June	28 June	17 July
"Gen. Metzinger"	... 15.900 T.	—	—	3 July	21 July
"Sphinx"	... 16.000 T.	—	—	17 July	4 August

OUTWARDS TO STRAITS, INDOCHINA, CHINA AND JAPAN

	Sailings from	Marseilles	Colombo	Pondicherry	Madras
"Angers"	... 15.645 T.	18 May	4 June	—	—
"Amboise"	... 14.450 T.	23 May	10 June	13 June	14 June
"Paul Lecat"	... 16.200 T.	1 June	18 June	—	—
"Andre Lebon"	... 19.260 T.	15 June	2 July	—	—
"Compiegne"	... 16.200 T.	20 June	8 July	11 July	12 July
"Chenonceaux"	... 20.323 T.	29 June	16 July	—	—

(Subject to modification without notice)

FREE WINE SUPPLIED—SPECIAL CONCESSIONS TO FAMILIES, MISSIONARIES, &c.

Rail tickets from Marseilles to Paris and London issued before embarkation in India.

For particulars apply to THE AGENT, MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Colombo—12 Prince Street.
Calcutta—Stephen House Dalhousie Square
Madras—6/20 North Beach Road.
Bombay—Wakefield House, Ballard Estate
Pondicherry—7 Cours Chabrol.

MARKET REVIEW

Cotton Yarns:—Only mules and bleached yarns are showing any signs of activity at all and what small margin of protit is secured is only in the case of sales of older stock purchased in an easier market. A disappointing aspect of the situation at the moment is that although buyers of yarn and cloth do not anticipate goods being cheaper there is so far no disposition to purchase ahead. Buyers are unwrilling to follow the advance in home prices, and purchases of large lines cannot be expected with values around the present level.

Piecegoods:—Conditions are much the same in piecegoods. Grey and cheap quality white mulls are moving rather slowly in the market and fresh forward business is difficult owing to the strong Manchester market. Fresh business in small lots is possible and but for the firmer tone on the other side, possibly better trade would have resulted. Our buying capacity is not such as to allow free buying at present rates; there is absolutely no business in superior mulls, shirtings and nainsooks. A fair mufassal off-take was expected in prints and coloured goods on Moharam-eve, but it was a sorry disappointment. Local dyed moved fairly well.

Copper & Yellow metal sheets.

We have to report a poor demand for yellow metal sheets. English and Continental markets continue steady and local prices have not followed as dealers fear that any advance in present rates will only turn away the few enquiries.

MADRAS MARKET REPORT

TIRUPUR COTTON, RAW

Cambodia (*a*) 1 & 2 Rs. 325/330.
,, 3 & 4 ,, 321/325; 307/310.
,, 5 & 6 ,, 315/320; 302/306.
,, 7 & 8 ,, 300/302; 294/300.
Karunkanni (b) 1 & 2 Rs. 290/292.
,, 3 & 4 ,, 287/289; 282/284.
,, 5 & 6 ,, 283/286; 277/281.
,, 7 & 8 ,, 278/282; 271/276.

YARNS

40's Mule, 5 lbs. bundles

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ring & Barrel (Binny) ...	5	13	0
Fighting Goat (Shaw Wallace) ...	5	13	0
Green Mosque (Tetly Whitley) ...	5	13	0
Spinning Wheel (Gordon Woodroffe) ...	No Stock.		
Lamp (Walker) ...	5	12	0
Gajendra Motcham (Bombay) ...	No Stock.		
Josyam, Astrology (Beardsell) ...	,,		
Green Goblet (Gordon Woodroffe) ...	5	13	0
G. G. G. ,, ...	5	14	0

50's Medio

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel & Elephant: (G. F. Mandley) ...	9	6	0
Camel & Elephant (Binny) ...	No Stock.		
Green Tiger (Brunschweiler) ...	9	6	0

60's Medio

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel & Elephant (G. F. Mandley) ...	9	8	0
Camel & Elephant (Binny) ...	No Stock.		

80's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel & Elephant: (G. F. Mandley) ...	13	0	0

100's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel & Elephant: (G. F. Mandley) ...	15	0	0

120's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel & Elephant: (G. F. Mandley) ...	17	0	0

YARNS—(*Contd.*)

40's Bleached

	Rs.	A.	P.
Crane (Rising sun) (Taylor) ...	6	15	0
Fighting Kangaroo (Tetley & Whitley) ...	6	11	0
Blue Lion (Volkart) ...	6	10	0
Dividing Goat (Ralli) ...	6	8	6
Fighting Goat (Shaw Wallace) ...	6	6	0
Serpent Girl (Beardsell) ...	6	8	0
G. G. (Gordon Woodroffe) ...	6	8	0
Taj Mahal do. ...	6	6	0
Rubber Tyre (Walker) ...	6	6	0
Rama's Arrow (P. Holt) ...	6	6	0

60's Bleached

	Rs.	A.	P.
King & Queen (Ralli) ...	10	2	0
Fighting Kangaroo (Tetly & Whitley) ...	10	2	6

60's Super American

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wood cutter (Ralli) ...	18	14	9
Straw cart (Beardsell) ...	9	0	0
Hukka & Bull (Bombay) ...	No Stock.		
Fighting Kangaroo (Tetley & Whitley) ...	,,		
Bullock & Clock (G. Woodroffe) ..	8	10	0
Pencil (Beardsell) ...	8	11	0
Ink Bottle (Beardsell) ...	8	11	0
Lion & Hunter (Binny) ...	8	9	0
Elephant Procession (Volkart) ...	No Stock.		
Edward. (Best) ...	8	3	0
Fighting Goat (Shaw Wallace) ...	8	9	0
Ram's Head (Walker) ...	8	4	0
Gold & Elephant (Best) ...	8	2	0
Lion & Lady (Shaw Wallace) ...	8	2	0
Peacock (Volkart) ...	8	8	0
2 Birds on the world (Stewart & Heron) ...	8	7	0

80's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charm Seller (Ralli) ...	13	0	0

90's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sanyasi (Ralli) ...	14	8	0

100's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sanyasi (Ralli) ...	15	2	0

110's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sanyasi (Ralli) ...	16	8	0

YARNS—(*Contd.*)

40's Turkey Red

	Rs.	A.	P.
Tower of London (G. Woodroffe).	10	2	0
Thousand Lights (Beardsell) ...	8	14	0
Light House (G. Woodroffe) ...	8	7	0
Green Horse (Ralli) ...	7	14	3
Umbrella (Ralli) ...	6	12	0
Pailwan ...	6	14	0
Green Snake (Beardsell) ...	No Stock.		
Yarn Merchant do ...	6	14	0
Gold Mosque (G. Woodroffe) ...	6	14	0
Boat man (Brunschweiler) ...	7	6	0
Green Elephant (Brunschweiler)..	6	12	0
Ambur Palace (Binny) ...	No Stock.		

60's Turkey Red

	Rs.	A.	P.
Double Peacock (G. Woodroffe)...	14	6	0
Nut Cracker (Beardsell) ...	13	12	0
Pine Apple (Bombay) ...	No Stock.		
Dumbell (Gillanders Arbuthnot).	,,		
Scorpion (G. F. Mandley) ...	,,		
Heart (Brunschweiler) ...	13	4	0
Ram's Head (Walker) ...	12	0	0
Double Horse (Parry) ...	No Stock.		
Charka (Ralli) ...	,,		
Wheel (Tetley & Whitley) ...	,,		

Japan Yarns

	Rs.	A.	P.
40's Foot Ball 10 lbs. Bds....	11	7	0
,, 5 stars ,, ,, ...	11	14	0

Japan Mercerised: Cotton Yarn or Diamond

	Rs.	A.	P.
2/64 5 lbs. ...	10	12	0
2/84 5 lbs. ...	14	4	0
Bleached 2/42 10 lbs. ...	15	0	0

YARNS—(*Contd.*)

Ahmadabad Mills

	Rs.	A.	P.
40's Zhummeri 10 lbs. Bdls. ...	11	2	0
40's Horse & Cow do. ...	9	8	0

Artificial Silk Yarns

	Rs.	A.	P.
Beardsell: & Co., English: 150. Madras Courtaulds, Ltd. (10 lbs. Bdls.) ...			
X quality ...	23	0	0
,, I quality ...	22	4	0
Forbes Forbes: Campbell & Co. Bombay Italy 150. Monkey & watch (10 lbs. Bdls.) ...			
C quality ...	22	0	0
D quality ...	21	8	0
E. D. Sassoon & Co. Bombay Italy 150. "Krishna & Snake" 10 lbs. Bdls.) ...			
C quality ...	22	0	0
D quality ...	21	8	0
Manilall Balaboy & Co., Bombay. Italy 150. Krishna's Dance (10 lbs. Bdls.) ...			
,, C quality...	22	0	0
,, D quality...	21	8	0
Gordon Woodroffe & Co. Madras. English 150. Indian Lady and Peacock, special quality...	No Stock.		

PIECE GOODS

Grey Mulls

		46 ins. 20×20			46 ins. 22×22			51 ins. 20×20			51 ins. 22×22			Average.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ralli Bros.: Mongoose,	20 yds. ...	6	14	0	7	14	0	7	14	0	8	14	0	7	14	0
,, Lion,	20 ,, ...															
Walker & Co.: Engine,	20 ,, ...	6	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	8	8	0	7	8	0
T. A. Taylor & Co.: Rani's Head,	20 ,, ...	...			...			...			11	8	0	...		
Bombay Co: Lion and Snake,	20 ,, ...	6	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	8	8	0	7	8	0

GREY MULLS—(*Contd.*)

		46 ins. 20×20	46 ins. 22×22	51 ins. 20×20	51 ins. 22×22	Average.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Tetly & Whitley : Lady and Deer,	20 yds. ...	6 7 0	7 7 0	7 7 0	8 7 0	7 7 0
Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co : Motor Cycle,	20 yds. ...	6 6 0	7 6 0	7 6 0	8 6 0	7 6 0
Simson McConechy : Elephant,	20 yds. ...	6 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0
Gordon Woodroffe : Goblet,	20 „ ...			No Stock.		
Hamilton Scott : Bell,	20 „ ...	6 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	8 4 0	7 4 0
~~C. Munusamy Chetty : Polo~~	20 „ ...			No Stock.		
T. A. Taylor : King,	20 „ ...	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0
Bombay Co. : Lion and Snake,	22 „ ...			No Stock.		
Binny & Co. : Double Tiger,	22 „ ...			Do.		
Wilson & Co. : Nundy Bull,	...	6 6 0	7 6 0	7 6 0	8 7 0	7 6 0

Grey Glasgow

T. A. Taylor : Queen, No. 607, 20 yds. 53 ins. 21×21 Rs. 11 0 0

White Mulls

			Rs. A. P.
Ralli Bros.	1703 53″×20 yds. ...		12 10 0
	1702 46″×20	„ ...	11 2 0
Bombay Co.	7573 51″×20	„ ...	No Stock.
	7572 46″×20	„ ...	„
P. Holt & Co.	9493 51″×20	„ ...	„
T. A. Taylor & Co.			
	9041 53″×20	„ ...	11 6 0
	30 52″×20	„ ...	9 0 0
Gordon Woodroffe & Co.			
	565349″×20	„ ...	7 0 0
	51″×20	„ ...	No Stock.
Wilson & Co.	LL73 51″×20	„ ...	8 6 0
Best & Co.	4973 53″×20	„ ...	10 6 0
Tetly, & Whitley,			
	T. 73 53″×20	„ ...	12 4 0
	T. 72 46″×20	„ ...	11 2 0

Glasgow

T. A. Taylor & Co.			
	9000 52″×20 yds. ...		12 14 0
Best & Co.	EEEE 51″×20	„ ...	11 8 0
H. Scott & Co.	6666 52″×20	„ ...	11 8 0
P. Holt & Co.	5005 46″×20	„ ...	No Stock.
	6005 51″×20	„ ...	„

White Book Mulls

T. A. Taylor & Co.		
	84/87, 54″×12 yds. ...	8 4 0
	64/67, 45″× do. ...	6 14 0

Nain Sooks

		Rs. A. P.
T. A. Taylor & Co.		
No.	77 47″ ×18 yds. ...	7 6 0
„	177 52″ ×18 yds. ...	7 12 0
„	136, 37″ ×18 yds. ...	2 9 0
	6434 ...	11 0 0
	6433 ...	10 0 0
	6432 ...	9 0 0

Grey Jaconets—45″×20 yds.

Bombay Co.	9851 ...	No Stock.
	9861 ...	„
	B. C. 51 ...	6 4 0
	B. C. 61 ...	6 6 0
	51000 ...	6 4 0
	61000 ...	6 6 0
	G. G. G. ...	9 4 0
Gordon Woodroffe & Co.	1/002 ...	6 0 0
	2/003 ...	6 2 0
	000 ...	8 10 0
Binny & Co.	1405 ...	6 3 0
	1505 ...	No Stock.
Wilson & Co.	1400 ...	6 4 0
	1500 ...	6 6 0
	8771 ...	7 14 0
	8781 ...	8 2 0
Best & Co.	88888 ...	9 14 0
Parry & Co. :	888 ...	10 2 0
	550 ...	No Stock.
	450 ...	„
	350 ...	„
	222 ...	„
	111 ...	„

GREY JACONETS—(Contd.)

53"×20 yds		Rs. A. P.
T. A. Taylor & Co.: 6434	...	
6433	...	
6432	...	
Hamilton Scott & Co. 912	...	6 9 0
C. Munusamy Chetty & Son.		
1430	...	No Stock.
1530	...	"

Cambricks

Gordon Woodroffe & Co.		
No. 3100 39" ×24 yds.	...	5 6 0
" 2950 38" ×24 "	...	5 4 0
Bombay Co.		
No. 70000 39" ×24 "	...	No Stock.
Binny & Co.		
No. 1550 39" ×24 "	...	5 12 0
" 1850 39" ×24 "	...	No Stock.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.		
No. 5772 39" ×24 "	...	"
" 8080 39" ×24 "	...	"
Best & Co. 65000 39" ×24	...	"
55000 39" ×24	...	"

Grey Shirtings

T. A. Taylor & Co.		
54 ins. 12 lbs. 8 Swords B.	...	19 4 0
" 13 " 8 Swords B. 22 finished	...	20 4 0
" 11 " 7 Swords B.	...	17 12 0
" 12 " 7 Swords B. 14 finished	...	18 12 0
50 ins. 11 " 6 Swords B.	...	17 0 0
" 13 " 6 Swords B. 19 finished	...	18 0 0
C. Abdul Hakim & Co.		
50 ins. 9 lbs. 3 Shivaji	...	No Stock.
" 10 " 5 Shivaji	...	"
54 ins. 11 " 7 Shivaji	...	17 0 0
50 ins. 12 " 8 Shivaji	...	18 0 0
Giraffe B. 6—15	...	12 4 0

White Shirtings

Parry & Co.		
D. A. 36×40 yds.	...	21 0 0
C. Abdul Hakim & Co.		
M. M. M. 36 ins. 40 yds	...	
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.		
H. K. 62 36 × 40 yds.	...	16 0 0
H. K. 52 36 × 40 yds.	...	13 4 0

White Ground Prints

32×32½ ins. 40 yds.	...	14 12 0

PIECE GOODS—(Contd.)

Maroon Cambricks		Rs. A. P.
43"×26½ yds	...	
Gordon Woodroffe & Co. Municipal Buildings	...	9 14 0
C. Abdul Hakeem: Sun and Lion.		10 0 0
Best & Co. King George	...	10 0 0
Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co. Lakshmi Naravana	..	10 0 0

Two Red and white Prints: 40"×40 yds.

Gordon woodroffe and Co. Instalation.	...	15 8 0
Beardsell & Co: Ratna Vanki	...	15 10 0
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Lakshminarayana	...	15 8 0
Fisher Man	...	No Stock.
C. Abdul Hakim & Co. Jeumestami	...	15 8 0
Binny and Co. Iron Gate	...	15 4 0
Wilson and Co. Ram Doss	...	15 8 0
Hamilton Scott & Co. Seshasayanam	...	No Stock.
Shaw Wallace and Co. Gajalatchmi	...	"
T. A. Taylor& Co. Bombay Krishna	...	15 8 0

Buckingham & Carnatic

Buckingham—		
Shirtings, F.S. 92/98 per piece of 24 yds.	...	10 4 0
252/7	...	10 8 0
72/74	...	10 4 0
B.T. 78	...	12 2 0
B.T. 76	...	13 4 0
B.T. 80	...	13 4 0
B.T. 81	...	16 8 0
B.T. 82	...	16 8 0
66 c 500/600 per piece of 40 yds.	...	18 4 0
W.T. 66 White twill "		No Stock.
W.T. 52 " "		"
H. 8, 305, 6097 } Holland: per piece of 24 yds.	...	7 6 0
Carnatic—		
Tussoor: B. 320 per piece of 24 yds.		10 6 0
B. 317 "		10 2 0
B. 319 "		12 12 0
B. 312 "		13 6 0
C. 166 C. 500 Kaki twill per piece of 40 yds.		16 0 0
C. 165 C. 500/600 "		16 6 0
C. 169 "		17 4 0

PIECE GOODS—(*Contd.*)

CARNATIC—(*Contd.*)

Coatings

	Rs.	A.	P.
B. F. 1000-1010 per piece of 24 yds....	10	4	0
976 ,, ...	11	12	0
921 ,, ...	11	0	0
920 ,, ...	11	0	0

Colour Tussoor

	Rs.	A.	P.
B.T. 60 C/164 per piece of 24 yds. ...	10	6	0
W.H.D. 75 White Doria ,, ...	9	2	0

KHADDAR

	Counts.	Width.	per lb.		
Khaddar unbleached :					
	1 to 12.	54″	0	10	6
	,,	50″	0	9	6
	,,	45″	0	8	6
	,,	36″	0	6	9
	,,	32″	0	6	3
	,,	28″	0	5	9
Khaddar Double Thread :					
	,,	36″	0	10	3
	,,	28″	0	8	3

Khaddar Bleached 0-0-3 extra per yard on all sizes.

Khaddar Dyed 0-2-3 per yard extra on the above prices.

Dhoties, towels and sheets are available at the same prices as plain Khaddar.

The market for Khaddar shows a steady rise according to the latest advice from the All-India Spinners' Association.

METAL SHEETS

		Rs.	A.	P.
English yellow metal 4×4 per candy of 500 lbs.	...	234	0	0
Dittmnn do.	...	233	0	0
English Copper do.	...	268	0	0
Dittmnn do.	...	268	0	0

IRON

		Rs.	A.	P.
Belgium Bar Iron No. 2 : per cwt.	...	6	6	0
Basic Steel Bars ,,	...	6	6	0
Steel Sheets. 2 to 5 ,,	...	8	6	0

IRON—(*Contd.*)

		Rs.	A.	P.
Steel Sheets. 6 to 9 per cwt.	...	10	8	0
,, 10 to 13 ,,	...	11	8	0
Spring Steel	...	9	0	0
Octagon Steel	...	6	8	0
Swedish Bars	...	14	0	0
Pagot Steel : Flower Brand		18	0	0
L. A. X.	...	20	0	0
Tool Steel Yellow label per cwt.		13	0	0
Sheffield Yellow Label	,,	16	0	0
British or Belgium nail rods	,,	5	4	0
Wire. nails	...	10	0	0
Bullock nails, per case	...	47	0	0
Zinc Sheets Pure : per cwt.	...	27	0	0
Pig lead BM Refined per cwt.	...	21	0	0
,, English ,,	...	23	0	0
Tin Plates 20×14 per box.	...	15	4	0
Spelter in Slabs : per slab	...			
Galv. Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	...	12	8	0
,, Plain Sheets 24 Gauge	...	12	12	0
26 ,,	...	13	12	0
22 ,,	...	12	12	0

SUGAR

		Rs.	A.	P.
Java-crystals : T. M. O. or similar : per bag of 2 cwt. spot	...	30	6	0
,, Forward : June	...	29	8	0
,, ,, July	...	28	0	0

CAMPHOR

		Rs.	A.	P.
Refined powder, Japan : Per Picule	...	238	0	0
German (artificial).	...	228	0	0
Refined tablets-Japan 3/16 lbs.	...	0	8	3
3/4 ,,	...	1	12	3

CEMENT

		Rs.	A.	P.
Gillingham "Hand" brand	...	11	4	0
German "Stag"	...	10	4	0
"Peacock"	...	10	4	0
"Lakshmi"	...			

MATCHES

Swedish Matches

	Rs.	A.	P.
Safeties ¾ size: per gross			
Three stars ...	2	13	0
Safeties. Full size:			
Cock ...	2	13	0
Stag ...	2	12	0
Sulphurs: Full size:			
Medjedees per cese ...	142	0	0
Three stars „ ...	142	0	0
Medal „ ...	142	0	0
Guinea „ ...	142	0	0
Sulphurs: Half size:			
Three stars ...	2	5	0
Horse ...	2	5	0
Goat ...	2	5	0
West India Match Company Ld., Bombay.			
Full size:			
Cheeta Fight ...	1	12	0
One monkey ...	1	12	0
Blue Horse Head ...	1	12	0
Girl ...			
Half Size:			
Cheeta Fight ...	1	6	0
Girl ...	1	6	0
Blue Horse Head ...	1	6	0
One Monkey ...	1	6	0
Rangoon Matches: Full size.			
Sher Tiger ...	1	8	0
Moon and Chariot ...	1	8	0
Rising Sun ...	1	8	0
Elephant and Swan ...	1	8	0
Adamjee Dawood: Full size:			
Red Scissors ...	1	9	6

KEROSENE OIL

American

Snowflake 150° per tin of 4 gallons. ...	4	2	0
Chester „ „ ...	3	4	0
Monkey 125° „ ...	3	2	0
Elephant 150° „ ...	3	2	0

Burma

Water Lily			
Fire Fly 125°			
Chukker „			
Rising Sun „ „ ...	2	5	0
Victoria „ „ ...	2	0	0
Bulk oil: Elephant			
Rising Sun			

BULK CHEMCALS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Lump Alum Per Candy of 500 lbs.	33	0	0
Rosin "F" grade American ...	65	0	0
Copper sulphate ...	105	0	0
Borax crystals per cent ...	18	4	0
Green Copperas candy ...	28	0	0
Sulphur: Rolled—Italian candy	45	0	0
Pearl—Italian „ ...	65	0	0
Saltpeter T. M. No. 1 ...	80	0	0
Soda ash Crescent (B.M.) per cwt.	7	6	0
Bicarbonate of Soda Crescent (B.M.) per cwt ...	9	3	0
Caustic Soda powder per cwt ...	18	4	0
Bicromate of Potash per cwt ...	30	8	0
Bicromate of Soda per cwt ...	24	8	0
Sodium Sulphite per cwt ...	9	8	0
Old New Paper Elephant ...	26	12	0
„ Arrow ...	26	6	0
„ Pukka ...	26	0	0

SANDALWOOD

Sandalwood (Bombay) per maund	15	0	0
Do. (Mysore) „ ...	24	0	0

VEGETABLE OILS

Groundnut oil: Salem 1st quality per candy of 500 lbs. nett ...	113	0	0
Virudunagar 2nd quality ...	110	0	0
Cocoanut oil: Trichur 1st quality per candy 500 lbs. nett ...	155	0	0
Alleppey 2nd quality ...	150	0	0
Castor oil: per candy ...	105	0	0

OIL CAKE

Groundnut: Hydraulic—per candy of 500 lbs. ...	21	0	0
Expeller per candy of 500 lbs.	21	8	0
Rotary „ ...	21	4	0

VEGETABLE GHEE

Rally Bros: "Basket" brand per case of 2 tins ...	30	12	0
Brunner, Mond & Co.: "Wheel" brand			
Gorden Woodroffe & Co.:	30	12	0
"Degchi" brand ...	30	12	0

DYES & COLOURS

Indigo: Locals, per maund of 25 lbs. ...	43	0	0
Synthetic indigo—per lb. ...	1	8	0

PAPER

	Rs	A.	P.
John Dickinson & Co.:			
Lion. Red Label, Cream laid. per lb. ...	0	4	6
Lion. Red Label, Glazed printings per lb. ...	0	4	6
Charles Morgan & Co.			
Three Crowns Cream laid per lb. ...	0	4	6
Three Crowns Glazed printings per lb. ...	0	4	6
Unglazed News printings per lb. ...	0	2	6
Unglazed News printing of Demy per lb. ...	0	2	6
J. B. Advani & Co.:			
No. 555. Printings. per lb. ...	0	4	3
No. 999. Printings. per lb. ...	0	4	3
Aeroplane, Cream laid, per lb. ...	0	4	4
Alex Cowan & Sons.:			
The Thames, Cream laid, per lb. ...	0	5	0
Leopard, Smith & Co.:			
Leopard Smith glazed printings, per lb. ...	0	4	6
Titaghur Paper Mills.:			
Cream laid per lb. ...	0	4	0
Glazed printings, per lb. ...	0	3	11
Bengal Paper Co.:			
Cream laid per lb. ...	0	4	0
Glazed printings, per lb. ...	0	3	11

COAL

Coal (Bengal) Per Ton ...	18	8	0
Coke (English) „ ...	75	0	0
„ (Bengal) „ ...	35	0	0

WOOL

Pluck wool white—per candy of 500 lbs. ...	210	0	0
„ black „ ...	110	0	0
„ grey „ ...	70	0	0
Lime Wool white „ ...	90	0	0
„ black „ ...	35	0	0
„ grey „ ...	25	0	0
Goat hair: black „ ...	25	0	0

HORNS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Buffalo: per 100 ...	22	0	0

HIDE FLESHINGS

Per candy of 500 lbs. ...	24	0	0

TANNED SKINS AND HIDES

Tanned Cow:							
9 to 9½ Up Country	1	4	3 to	1	4	9
8 to 8½ „	1	4	6 to	1	5	3
7 to 7½ „	1	6	3 to	1	6	9
Lights: 5 to 5½	1	7	3 to	1	8	0
„			...			
Tanned Cow:						
8½ to 9 Bangalore	1	5	0 to	1	5	5
7 to 7½ „	1	6	6 to	1	7	0
Lights: 5 to 5½	1	7	9 to	1	8	4
„			...			
8 to 8½ Bezwada	1	5	0 to	1	5	3
6½ to 7 „	1	6	3 to	1	6	9
7 to 7½ Vizianagram	1	6	0 to	1	6	7
„			...			
7 to 7½ Ellore	1	6	6 to	1	6	10
Tanned Buffalo	0	13	9 to	0	14	4
Tanned Buff. Calf	1	6	6 to	1	7	3
Tanned Cow Calf	2	0	4 to	2	1	0
Tanned Goat Prime			...			
Tanned Goat Medium			...			
Tanned Sheep Prime			...			
Tanned sheep medium			...			

PRODUCE

Groundnut kernels, machine decorticated per candy of 500 lbs.	55	0	0
Ordinary „ ...	51	8	0
Castor seeds: Salem 1st quality per bag of 165 lbs. ...	15	4	0
Warrangal. „ ...	13	4	0
Myrabolams: Arisikarai 1st quality per candy of 500 lbs....	52	0	0
Myrabolams: Salem 2nd quality.	48	0	0
„ Northren (Bendu)...	12	to	20
Nuxvomica: Local quality per candy of 500 lbs. ...	22	0	0
Divi Divi: Bellary 1st quality ...	23	0	0
„ Local 2nd quality „ ...	19	8	0
Turmeric: Erode and Karur 1st quality ...	70	0	0
2nd quality ...	65	0	0

PRODUCE—(*Contd.*)

	Rs.	A.	P.
Black tamarind: per candy of 500 lbs. ...	38	0	0
Coffee: Plantation (o) per cwt. ...	90	0	0
" " (a) " ...	85	0	0
" " (b) " ...	75	0	0
" Peaberry " ...	100	0	0
Cardamoms " ...	80	0	0

GUNNIES

B. Twill 44×26¼ weighing 2¼ lbs. per 100 gunnies ...	54	0	0
Heavy C 40×28 per 100 gunnies 44/28 LK " " ...	50	0	0
S. N. Cloth 50″, 10 oz. per 100 yards ...	29	0	0

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